

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

2015 JUN -9 AM 8:22

KWP Utility Company LLC
Public Water Supply Name

0720026

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
☒ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/24/15, 6/25/15 / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL _____)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Times Times

Date Published: 6/26/15

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**:

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Kills Derby
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-2-15
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

KWP Utility Company, LLC

WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUL -9 AM 8:22

June 2015

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water comes from one well that draws ground water, from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer 1,700 feet below the earth's surface.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available at our office for review.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to visit our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 in Robinsonville. We can be reached by telephone at (662) 363-2117. Our e-mail address is darby@willslp.com

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

During the reporting period of December 2014, a "Total Coliform Rule" monitoring violation did occur due to a high level of coliform being present in a water sample. Seventeen samples were required as a result of this violation – twenty-one samples were made to discover that the level had subsided after the violation was found to exist.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. KWP Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our office or you may prefer to go to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm> Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Water Quality Data Table

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and MSDH require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	"	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.049	"	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	"	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	“	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	“	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	“	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	15	“	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.2	“	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	11-13-14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	“	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	.01	“	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	“	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Disinfectant By-Products						
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	MRDL: 4	Highest raa .80 MRDL Range: 0.0 MG/L to 3.70 MG/L	Monthly	See violation section on Page One	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	21	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	38.3	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (mg/L) or ppm	<1.3	1.3 mg/L	.01	5	01/01/11 thru 12/31/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives

Lead (mg/L) or ppm	<.015	.015 mg/L	.04	5	01/01/11 thru 12/31/14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Units Description:

ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring Not Required, but recommended
raa	Running Annual Average

For more information contact:

KWP Utility LLC **Phone: 662-363-2117**
Attn: Ellis Darby **Fax: 662-363-2113**
14680 U.S. Hwy 61 **E-mail: darby@willslp.com**
Robinsonville, MS 38664

2015 JUL -9 AM 8:23

2015-WATER SUPPLY

The Tunica Times

P.O. Box 308
Tunica, MS 38676

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF TUNICA

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared.

BROOKS TAYLOR

who, being duly sworn, states on oath that she is the

PUBLISHER

of The Tunica Times, a newspaper published in the city of Tunica, state and county aforesaid, with a general circulation in said county, and which has been published for a period of more than one year, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, at weekly intervals and in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the number and dates hereinafter named, to-wit:

Vol. 111 No. 26 on the 26 day of June 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2015

Brooks Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30 day of June, 2015.



(as attached)

2015 JUL -9 AM 8:22

WATER SUPPLY

Our 2014 Drinking Water Quality report will be published in *The Tunica Times* on June 26.

Customers may also call us or come by the KWP Utility office for a copy.

ACCOUNT NUMBER		SERVICE I.D.		
10212		00903		
PREV. READ DATE		CURR. READ DATE		
05/15/15		06/15/15		
SERVICE	PREVIOUS READING	CURRENT READING	CONSUMPTION	AMOUNT
WATER	609700	612920	3220	12.00
SEWER		Minimum		12.00
PAST DUE AMOUNT		CURRENT CHARGES		NET AMOUNT
28.00		24.00		52.00
DUE DATE		GROSS AMOUNT		NET AMOUNT
07/10/15		56.00		52.00

SERVICE ADDRESS
2634 EASTLAKE BLVD. 9-3

RETURN THIS STUB
WITH PAYMENT TO:

KWP Utility Company, LLC
14680 US Highway 61 N.
Robinsonville, MS 38664
(662) 363-2117

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/10/15	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
52.00	4.00	56.00

TERRENCE EVANS
2634 EASTLAKE BLVD.
9-3
ROBINSONVILLE, MS 38664-

2015 JUL -9 AM 8:22

Sports & Outdoor News



Rosa Fort Lady Lions (front, l to r) Jasime Carey, Teas Henderson, TyLandria Northern, Latavia Jones, Jamelya Booker) and (back, l to r) Kelvon Washington, Akeldra Pickett, Nakira Johnson, Alexis Vaughn, Jernay Partee, Tatianna Smith, Khajia Mitchell, Alyssa Brandon, and Chelsey Smith attended basketball camp at Mississippi Delta Community College June 16-17. In scrimmages on June 16, Rosa Fort bested Simmons 35-15 and Gentry 35-17. The following day, they beat Bayou Academy 36-15 and fell to Greenville-Weston 23-17. Head Coach Robert Leflore Jr. said the team is practicing during the summer to prepare for a successful season in the fall.

Photo Provided

Miller among UM All-Americans

Nine Ole Miss Rebels earned All-American honors based on their performances at the NCAA Outdoor Championships in Eugene, Oregon, breaking the 2011 team's previous school record of eight. The All-America honors were announced in Mid-June by the U.S. Track & Field and Cross Country Coaches Association (USTFCCA).

In the sprint events, the eight finalists were named first team All-American in the 100-meter and 200-meter, and field, that on eight finalists were named first team. In all events, freshmen 9-10 were named second team All-American, and the rest of the competition were named honorable mention. Schools must be USTFCCA members for their student-athletes to receive All-America honors.

By placing seventh in the

4x100-meter final on Saturday, the Ole Miss quartet of Nicole Henderson, Shannon Ray, Khadijah Suleman and Jordana Hunter earned first team All-America distinction for only the fourth, and the first time an Ole Miss women's relay has ever made an NCAA final and garnered All-America accolades.

The relay squad had a magical season, going all the way back to March. At the season debut Alabama Relays, they won the meet with a time of 44.73, best time in school history for the month of March. They continued lowering their time and remained undefeated against college competition throughout April. They first eclipsed the school record with a meet-record 44.11 at the Virginia Challenge on April

17, followed by a blistering 43.80 at the LSU Invitational on May 2.

It seemed that their momentum may have been lost when Hunter was injured at the SEC Championships, but Brenna Tate stepped into the anchor role admirably, helping them place sixth at the SEC meet (44.35) and then advance through the NCAA East Preliminary with a sensational 43.89 that ranks that No. 2 in school history.

Rebels, who finished ninth through 16th in Eugene to earn second-team status were Jalen Miller in the 100 (16th, 10.22), Craig Engels in the 800 (8th, 1:47.33, but did not make final), Robert Dominic in the 1500 (15th, 3:46.27), Brandon Greene

See MILLER Page 14

LEGALS

(continued from Page 5)

written signed by you for the money or other things demanded in the lawsuit or petition.

Signed under my hand and the seal of this Court this 10th day of June, 2015.

Hon. Rachelle Siggers
Tunica County Circuit Court Clerk
P.O. Box 217
Tunica, MS 38676
and Leland Davis, LLC
(Seal)
Area 763, 710, 185

ADVERTISEMENT FOR MDS FOR UNIFORM ANNUAL AUDITS

Without exception, all will be received by the fiscal year of the First Regional Library for the years ending September 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017.

The audit shall be performed according to generally accepted auditing standards and shall comply with requirements as set forth by the Mississippi Department of Health. The audit shall also be done in accordance with standards for financial and compliance audits promulgated by the U.S. General Accounting

WHEREAS, the aforesaid FIRST SECURITY BANK, the owner and holder of said Deed of Trust, and the Promissory Note secured thereby, authorized RYAN REVERE, as Trustee therein as authorized by the terms of said Deed of Trust, by instrument dated the 19th day of September, 2014, and of record in Deed of Trust Book 241 at Page 11 to the Office of the County Clerk of Tunica County, Mississippi,

WHEREAS, said Ryan Revere is the owner and holder of said Deed of Trust, and the Promissory Note secured thereby, authorized RYAN REVERE, as Trustee therein as authorized by the terms of said Deed of Trust, by instrument dated the 19th day of September, 2014, and of record in Deed of Trust Book 241 at Page 11 to the Office of the County Clerk of Tunica County, Mississippi,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will convey only such land as is vested in me as Substantive Trustee.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE, this 10th day of June, 2015.

/s/ Ryan Revere
RYAN REVERE
Substantive Trustee

026, 763, 710, 717, 610

NOTICE OF SALE

The following vehicles will be sold at Cheeks Towing 1000 Cox Road, Dyersburg, MS 38540, on July 13, 2015 to cover cost of unpaid towing and storage fees.

1998 Chevy Van
VIN: 1G1JG35417110355
326, 763, 710, 709

NOTICE OF SALE

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report KWP Utility Company, LLC June 2015

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process to protect our water resources. Our water comes from one well that draws ground water, from the Lower Vicksburg Aquifer, just below the earth's surface.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi Department of Health (MSD) drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are essential.

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Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban water runoff, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to visit our office at 1408 N. Highway 61 in Tunica. We can be reached by telephone at (662) 363-2117. Our e-mail address is HYPERLINK "mailto:info@kwp.com" info@kwp.com.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. KWP Utility Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at HYPERLINK "http://www.epa.gov/lead" http://www.epa.gov/lead. You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our office or you may prefer the fastest and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: PERKINS, "http://www.mds.state.ms.us/waterinfo/lead.html" http://www.mds.state.ms.us/waterinfo/lead.html. Information including current and past lead water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information relating to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flushing and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Water Quality Data Table

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Furthermore, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants but that does not mean the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The "Maximum Allowable" is the highest level of a contaminant that is in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for a water system must follow.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control water contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is strong evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Inorganic Constituents									
Contaminant	Unit	Sample	Result	MCLG	MCL	AL	MRDLG	MRDL	Notes
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	1	0.0	0.5	1.0				
Barium	mg/L	1	0.0	2	10				
Boron	mg/L	1	0.0	2	10				
Bromine	mg/L	1	0.0	5	10				
Calcium	mg/L	1	100						
Chloride	mg/L	1	100						
Copper	mg/L	1	0.0	1.3	1.3				
Fluoride	mg/L	1	0.7	0.7	4.0				
Iron	mg/L	1	0.1	0.3	0.3				
Magnesium	mg/L	1	100						
Manganese	mg/L	1	0.0	0.05	0.05				
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	1	0.0	10	10				
Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	1	0.0	1	1				
Sulfate	mg/L	1	100						
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1	100						
Total Hardness	mg/L	1	100						
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	1	0.0	5	5				
Zinc	mg/L	1	0.0	0.05	0.05				